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(54) Title: DISPERSED AMORPHOUS SILICA AS OIL IN WATER STABILIZER FOR SKIN CLEANSING LIQUID COMPOSITION		
(57) Abstract The present invention relates to a stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition comprising by weight parts of the liquid composition: (a) from about 0.5 parts to 10 parts dispersed amorphous silica of synthetic origin, i.e., fumed or precipitated; (b) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of lipid skin moisturizing agent having a Vaughan Solubility Parameter (VSP) of between 5 and 10; wherein said lipid has a shear index, n, value at 35 °C in the range 0.1 to 0.5 and a consistency, k, value at 35 °C in the range 10 to 3,000 poise; (c) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of surfactant; (d) water; wherein said surfactant has a combined CMC equilibrium surface tension value of from 15 to 50; and wherein said stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition has a Lipid Deposition Value (LDV) of from about 5 to about 1,000; also wherein said lathering cleansing liquid preferably has a shear index, n, value at 35 °C in the range 0.20 - 0.005 and a consistency, k, value at 35 °C preferably in the range 300 - 550 poise; and wherein said composition is stable for at least two weeks at 100 °F (38 °C).		

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DISPERSED AMORPHOUS SILICA AS OIL IN WATER STABILIZER FOR SKIN CLEANSING LIQUID COMPOSITION

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to personal skin moisturizing and cleansing compositions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Moisturizers are usually applied directly to the skin as leave-on products. Personal cleansing products are usually applied with water as a foam or lather and rinsed off with clear water. Ideal rinse off personal cleansers should cleanse the skin gently, causing little or no irritation without defatting and or drying the skin and without leaving skin taut after frequent use. Most lathering personal cleansing
15 products, bar soaps, liquids and syndet liquids fail in this respect. Some current commercial personal cleansing liquids claim to "moisturize" the skin. But, most of these current cleansing liquid products do not deliver an adequate moisturizing benefit. Therefore, users typically must moisturize their skin with a separate leave-on product following cleansing. It would be highly desirable to improve the delivery of skin
20 moisturizers from a cleansing liquid composition over the current commercial personal cleansing liquids. If this were accomplished it would provide users with the convenience of obtaining both a cleansing and a moisturizing benefit from a single product.

 Dual cleansing and lipid moisturizing liquid compositions are very difficult to
25 formulate and process. One reason is the cleansing ingredients, in general, tend to be incompatible with the lipid moisturizing ingredients. Another problem is processing on a commercial scale. Yet another problem is getting the lipid in the liquid to deposit on the skin of the user. The deposition of lipid moisturizer from the liquid, onto the skin can be very low due to loss of the lipid in the wash and the rinse. Conversely, it can
30 feel too sticky if deposited on the skin. Still another problem is formulating a dual liquid that lathers well. Another problem is formulating a dual liquid that is storage stable. Yet another problem is formulating a dual liquid that is stress stable.

 The actual deposition of lipid moisturizer from a lathering dual liquid composition is essential for effective lipid benefit. No known commercial prior art
35 liquid that claims to be a cleansing and lipid moisturizing liquid, deposits *as much* as 3 micrograms of lipid moisturizer per cm. sq. of washed skin.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,829,563, Barry et al., issued Aug. 13, 1974, discloses an emollient cleansing liquid and paste composition containing 10-70 parts by weight petrolatum with up to 98 parts, preferably, 95-98 parts, having a diameter particle size smaller than 5 microns.

5 U.S. Pat. No. 5,308,526, Dias et. al., issued May 3, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses liquid skin compositions with up to 5 parts petrolatum wherein 20-80 parts of said petrolatum particles have a particle size from 10-120 microns.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,312,559, Kacher et al., issued May 17, 1994, incorporated herein by reference, discloses semi-solid compositions of 60,000 to 400,00 cps
10 containing 0.5 parts to 15 parts petrolatum having a particle size distribution in which 20% to 80% of the particles are 10 -120 microns.

Shelf stable dual skin cleansing liquid composition, as defined herein, are stable for at least two weeks at room temperature. However, such composition are not required to be stable under stress conditions, as defined below herein. In fact, the
15 known non-polymeric stabilized dual skin cleansing liquid compositions are not stress stable.

Therefore, it is an object of the present invention to provide an effective, y t gentle, dual skin cleansing liquid composition which is stress stable.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an effective, yet gentle, dual
20 skin cleansing liquid composition which actually deposits enough lipid on the skin to provide superior skin moisturizing and sensory benefits while maintaining its lathering and cleaning properties.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid
25 composition comprising by weight parts of the liquid composition:

- (a) about 0.5 to 10 parts dispersed amorphous silica;
- (b) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of lipid skin moisturizing agent;
- (c) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of surfactant; and,
- (d) water;

30 wherein said surfactant has a combined CMC equilibrium surface tension value of from 15 to 50; and wherein said stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition has a Lipid Deposition Value (LDV) of from about 5 to about 1000; also wherein said lathering cleansing liquid has a shear index at 35°C in the range 0.25 - 0.005 and a consistency k at 35°C in the range 200 - 5000 poise; and wherein said composition is
35 stable for at least two weeks at 100°F (38°C).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention can provide a dual cleansing and lipid moisturizing liquid composition: 1) which produces an abundant, stable, high quality lather, 2) which is an effective skin cleanser, 3) which is very mild to the skin and ocular mucosae, 4) which actually delivers an effective amount of a lipid moisturizing agent to the skin of the user during the wash; 5) which is non-sticky after use, and 6) which is stress stable.

The present liquid is a stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition comprising by *weight parts of the following liquid composition*:

- (a) from about 0.5 parts to 10 parts dispersed amorphous silica of synthetic origin, i.e., fumed or precipitated;
- (b) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of lipid skin moisturizing agent having a Vaughan Solubility Parameter (VSP) of between 5 and 10; wherein said lipid has a shear index at 35°C in the range 0.1 to 0.5 and a consistency k at 35°C in the range 10 to 3,000 poise;
- (c) from about 5 parts to about 30 parts of surfactant;
- (d) water;

wherein said surfactant has a combined CMC equilibrium surface tension value of from 15 to 50; and wherein said stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition has a Lipid Deposition Value (LDV) of from about 5 to about 1000; also wherein said lathering cleansing liquid has a shear index at 35°C in the range 0.25 - 0.005 and a consistency k at 35°C in the range 200 - 5000 poise; and wherein said composition is stable for at least two weeks at 100°F (38°C).

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The term "Oil in Water Emulsion Stabilizer" as used herein, is defined as an ingredient that helps to prevent the oil or lipid from separating in a cleanser's neat form while allowing lipid to be released to deposit on the skin when used in bath or shower, some examples of such stabilizers are: crystalline ethylene glycol fatty acid ester, water dispersible gel forming polymer or a combination of this ester and a water dispersible gel forming polymer.

The term "Amorphous Silica Stabilizer", as used herein, refers to small, finely divided non-crystalline silica having a mean agglomerate particle size of less than about 100 microns.

The term "Shelf Stable Liquid Cleanser," as used herein, is defined as a neat lathering skin cleansing liquid composition that under ambient conditions does not

phase separate for at least two weeks, preferably for at least six months, and more preferable never.

The term "**Stress Stable Liquid Cleanser**," as used herein, is defined as a neat lathering skin cleansing liquid composition that under 100°F (38°C) conditions does not phase separate for at least two weeks, preferably for at least six months, and more preferable never.

The term "**Pseudoplastic**", as used herein, refers to fluids which show a marked decrease in viscosity as shear rate increases. This behavior is also referred to as *shear thinning*, which means that the resistance of the material to flow decreases as the energy required to sustain flow at high shear is reduced. High pseudoplasticity corresponds to a high consistency, *k*, and low shear index, *n*.

The term "**Thixotropy**", as used herein, is defined as the ability of the system to exhibit lower viscosities as a function of shearing and its ability to have its structure reformed over a period of time after the shear is removed.

The term "**Lipid Release**", as used herein, means that a lipid in a liquid emulsion cleanser will release or separate from the emulsion upon dilution to lather concentrations. Such a liquid cleanser will provide improved lipid deposition.

Vaughan Solubility Parameter (VSP) is a calculated parameter used to define a lipid's solubility. Vaughan parameters typically have a range of 5-25.

Lipid Deposition Value (LDV) is a measure of how much lipid is deposited on skin from compositions herein, the reading corresponds to the amount measured using a Sebumeter (typically the mean of four-six readings), as defined in Lipid Deposition Protocol 1, herein.

Equilibrium Surface Tension is a measure of surface tension of a surfactant as measured at the critical micelle concentration at 25°C; units are dynes/cm.

Consistency, *k*, is a measure of viscosity, used in combination with Shear index, to define viscosity for materials whose viscosity is a function of shear. The measurements are made at 35°C and the units are poise (equal to 100 cps).

Shear index, *n*, is a measure of viscosity, used in combination with Consistency, to define viscosity for materials whose viscosity is a function of shear. The measurements are made at 35°C and the units are dimensionless.

All parts, percentages and ratios used herein are by weight basis and all measurements are at 25°C, unless otherwise indicated.

THE DISPERSED AMORPHOUS SILICON DIOXIDE STABILIZER

This invention utilizes dispersed amorphous silicon dioxide (silica) as a stabilizing network that prevents the lipid droplets from coalescing and phase splitting

in the product. This stabilizer provides improved shelf stability but allows the lipid in water emulsion to separate upon dilution to a lather concentration and thereby provides for increased lipid deposition onto the skin.

5 The dispersed silica forms a three dimensional network which increases the viscosity of the system and produces thixotropic behavior. Thixotropic behavior is the time dependent recovery of viscosity after shearing. The dispersed amorphous silica comprises from 0.5 parts to 10 parts, preferably from 1 part to 5 parts, more preferably from 1.25 parts to about 4 parts of the liquid. The silica is preferably of a synthetic source, more preferably fumed or precipitated, most preferably, fumed.

10 Fumed silica, which is also known as arced silica, is produced by the vapor phase hydrolysis of silicon tetrachloride in a hydrogen oxygen flame. Without being limited by theory, it is believed that the combustion process creates silicon dioxide molecules which condense to form particles. The particles collide, attach and sinter together. The result of this process is a three dimensional branched chain aggregate.
15 Once the aggregate cools below the fusion point of silica, which is about 1710°C, further collisions result in mechanical entanglement of the chains to form agglomerates. Precipitated silicas and silica gels are generally made in aqueous solution. See, Cabot Technical Data Pamphlet TD-100 entitled "CAB-O-SIL® Untreated Fumed Silica Properties and Functions", October 1993, and Cabot
20 Technical Data Pamphlet TD-104 entitled "CAB-O-SIL® Fumed Silica in Cosmetic and Personal Care Products," March 1992, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

The fumed silica preferably has a mean particle size for the agglomerates, i.e., a mean agglomerate particle size, of from about 0.1 microns to about 100 microns,
25 preferably from about 1 micron to about 50 microns, and more preferably from about 10 microns to about 30 microns. The agglomerates are composed of aggregates which having a mean particle size, i.e., a mean aggregate particle size, from about 0.01 microns to about 15 microns, preferably from about 0.05 microns to about 10 microns, more preferably from about 0.1 microns to about 5 microns, and most preferably from
30 about 0.2 microns to about 0.3 microns. The silica is preferably of surface area greater than 50 m²/gram, more preferably greater than 130 m²/gram, most preferably greater than 180 m²/gram up to 800m²/gram.

While not being bound by theory, it is believed that the dispersed silica forms an insoluble particle network that prevents the coalescence of lipid droplets, thus
35 preventing phase separation of the product. This network breaks down upon shearing and diluting, resulting in emulsion instability in the lather and deposition of lipid on skin.

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The network imparts a considerable degree of pseudoplasticity to the personal cleansing product. The rheological properties of the finished product are considered to have an important effect on lipid deposition. The shear index, n , and consistency, k , are well accepted industry standards for reporting the viscosity profile of a material that has a viscosity that is a function of the shear rate.

For all materials the viscosity, which is defined for instance in "Chemical Engineering, by Coulson and Richardson" is given by:

$$\text{Viscosity, } \mu = \sigma/\dot{\gamma}$$

10

Where σ is the shear stress, and $\dot{\gamma}$ is the shear rate.

The viscosity for all materials is measured by either applying a shear rate and measuring the resultant shear stress or vice versa.

The Carrimed CSL 100 Controlled Stress Rheometer is used to determine Shear Index, n , and Consistency, k , for the respective liquid cleansing product and lipid herein. The determination is performed at 35°C with the 4 cm 2° cone measuring system typically set with a 51 micron gap and is performed via the programmed application of a shear stress (typically from about 0.06 dynes/sq. cm to about 5,000 dynes/sq. cm) over time. If this stress results in a deformation of the sample, i.e. strain of the measuring geometry of at least 10-4 rad/sec, then this rate of strain is reported as a shear rate. These data are used to create a viscosity μ Vs. shear rate $\dot{\gamma}$ flow curve for the material. This flow curve can then be modeled in order to provide a mathematical expression that describes the material's behavior within specific limits of shear stress and shear rate. These results were fitted with the following well accepted power law model (see for instance: Chemical Engineering, by Coulson and Richardson, Pergamon, 1982 or Transport Phenomena by Bird, Stewart and Lightfoot, Wiley, 1960):

$$\text{Viscosity, } \mu = k (\dot{\gamma})^{n-1}$$

30

While not being bound to theory, it is believed that a having a high degree of pseudoplasticity (low n and high k value) is a necessary condition for achieving both sufficient lipid release for deposition and emulsion stability of the product. The above silica stabilizers have been chosen over other available stabilizers based largely on the degree of pseudoplasticity that they impart to the finished product which is defined by the respective n and k values. These targeted values are given in the following table:

35

Finished Product Rheological Table

<u>Range</u>	<u>k (poise @ (1/sec)ⁿ⁻¹</u>	<u>n (dimensionless)</u>
Most Preferred	400 - 550	0.15 - 0.005
More Preferred	350 - 650	0.20 - 0.15
Preferred	300 - 5000	0.25 - 0.20

While not being bound to any theory, it is believed that the key to the present invention lies in the ability of the dispersed silica agglomerates to hydrogen bond with one other via surface hydroxyls to generate a rigid three dimensional network in the personal cleansing product. Thus, very high consistency, k, values can be achieved; wherein preferred values are greater than 250 poise, more preferred values are greater than 300 poise. Upon shearing, these hydrogen bonds break easily enabling a much higher degree of shear thinning behavior. Thus, very low shear index, n, values can be achieved; wherein preferred values are less than 0.25, more preferred values are less than 0.15.

Another surprising aspect of the current invention is that in addition to imparting sufficient stress/shelf stability, the stabilizing network also gives desirable viscosity enhancement to the product without requiring polymeric stabilizers.

Some polymeric stabilizers impart sensory or mildness enhancement benefits and are included for these other properties.

THE OPTIONAL WATER DISPERSIBLE GEL FORMING POLYMER

The term "Water Dispersible Gel Forming Polymer" as used herein means that the polymer is water dispersible and forms a gel in water of the liquid cleanser at 5 to 40° C.

The dispersed amorphous silica oil in water stabilizer of the present invention cited above is preferably utilized alone without stabilizing polymers (e.g., Carbopols). However, the above silica stabilizers can be used in combination with various polymers selected as oil in water stabilizers. Many such polymeric stabilizers are water dispersible gel forming polymers as defined above. This polymer is preferably a anionic, nonionic, cationic or hydrophobically modified polymer, selected from the group consisting of cationic polysaccharides of the cationic guar gum class with molecular weights of 1,000 to 3,000,000, anionic, cationic and nonionic hom polymers derived from acrylic and/or methacrylic acid, anionic, cationic and

nonionic cellulose resins; cationic copolymers of dimethyldialkylammonium chloride and acrylic acid; cationic homopolymers of dimethyldialkylammonium chloride; cationic polyalkylene and ethoxypolyalkylene imines polyethylene glycol of molecular weight from 100,00 to 4,000,000; and mixes thereof. Preferably, the polymer is
 5 selected from the group consisting of Sodium Polyacrylate, Hydroxy Ethyl Cellulose, Cetyl Hydroxy Ethyl Cellulose, and Polyquaternium 10.

Compositions include from 0.5 parts to 10 parts of the above dispersed silica stabilizer and from 0.1 parts to 5 parts, preferably 0.2 parts to 3 parts, and more preferably 0.3 parts to 1 parts, polymer gel former.

10

Finished Product Rheological Table A With Polymer and Silica

<u>Range</u>	<u>k (poise @ (1/sec)ⁿ⁻¹</u>	<u>n (dimensionless)</u>
More Preferred	150 - 200	0.40 - 0.30
Preferred	100 - 150	0.50 - 0.40
Less Preferred	50 - 100	0.60 - 0.50

The water dispersible gel forming polymer can also improve the sensory feel of the lipid on skin in addition to product stabilization. The improved sensory results
 15 from reduced tackiness and greasiness and improved smoothness. It is an especially preferred embodiment to use mixture of polymers, some of which are preferred for product stabilization, some are preferred for improved sensory. Preferred polymers to improve sensory are selected from the following group consisting: of polyethylene glycol, hydroxypropyl guar, guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, polyquaternary 3,
 20 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 24 and mixes thereof.

Lipid Release Test

The following test is used to determine whether or not some lipid in a lipid in water liquid cleanser product will be "released" or separate as a lipid phase.

A twenty percent (20 %) solution of the neat liquid cleanser is made by
 25 weighing 5 grams of neat liquid product into a 100 ml beaker and adding 20 grams of 75-78° F (22-24° C) tap water of hardness 7-8. It is stirred for 3 minutes on a magnetic stirplate with a 1 1/2" (3.75 cm.) stir bar at a medium setting with a good vortex.

The stirred sample is poured into a graduated cylinder (preferably 10 ml) and
 30 observed for 1 Hour at room temperature. Preferred compositions show phase

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separation during this time period, with a clear layer at or near the bottom, indicative of the lighter lipid phase separating to the top. Less preferred compositions take longer to separate.

5 No known commercially available prior art liquid cleanser that contains a lipid has a measurable separation during the 1 hour period, when subjected to the above test. While not being bound to any theory, the probable reason for this is that those prior art liquids are over emulsified with surfactant and/or non-crystalline emulsifiers.

THE LIPID SKIN MOISTURIZING AGENT

10 The lipid skin moisturizing agent in the liquid composition provides the skin of the user with a moisturization benefit via deposition of the lipid on skin during use. In this invention the lipid skin moisturizing agent is defined with scrutiny. The lipid type and its physical properties in this present invention hold the key to the overall product effectiveness, and is restricted to a hydrophobic material with the following defined physical and rheological properties.

15 Vaughan Solubility Parameter Value (VSP)

The lipid in this present invention is further defined by its solubility parameter, as defined by Vaughan in Cosmetics and Toiletries, Vol. 103, p47-69, Oct. 1988. A lipid having a Vaughan Solubility Parameter Value (VSP) of from 5 to 10, preferably 5.5 to 9, more preferably where at least 70% of said lipid has a VSP of 6.5 to 7.75 for use
20 in the liquid compositions herein.

VAUGHAN SOLUBILITY PARAMETER TABLE*

	Cyclomethicone	5.92
	Squalene	6.03
25	Mineral Oil	7.09
	Petrolatum	7.33
	Isopropyl Palmitate	7.78
	Isopropyl Myristate	8.02
	Castor Oil	8.90
30	Cholesterol	9.55

* As reported in Solubility, Effects in Product, Package, Penetration and Preservation, C. D. Vaughan, Cosmetics and Toiletries, Vol. 103, October 1988.

Fatty acids, fatty acid soaps and water soluble polyols are specifically excluded from our definition of a lipid. Thus stearic acid, glycerine and propylene glycol are
35 excluded from our definition of a lipid.

SOME PREFERRED LIPIDS

Notwithstanding the rheological and solubility requirements, a wide variety of lipid type materials and mixtures of materials are suitable for use in the compositions of the present invention. Preferably, the lipid is selected from the group consisting of hydrocarbons oils and waxes, silicones, fatty acid derivatives, cholesterol, cholesterol
5 derivatives, di and tri-glycerides, vegetable oils, vegetable oil derivatives, and acetoglyceride esters, alkyl esters, alkenyl esters, lanolin and its derivatives, milk -tri-glycerides, wax esters, beeswax derivatives, sterols and phospholipids mixtures thereof.

10 Hydrocarbon oils and waxes: Some examples are petrolatum, mineral oil micro-crystalline waxes, polyalkenes, paraffins, cerasin, ozokerite, polyethylene and perhydrosqualene.

Silicone Oils: Some examples are dimethicone copolyol, dimethylpolysiloxane, diethylpolysiloxane, high molecular weight dimethicone, mixed C1-C30 alkyl
15 polysiloxane, phenyl dimethicone, dimethiconol, and mixtures thereof. More preferred are non-volatile silicones selected from dimethicone, dimethiconol, mixed C1-C30 alkyl polysiloxane, and mixtures thereof. Nonlimiting examples of silicones useful herein are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,011,681, to Ciotti et al., issued April 30, 1991, which is incorporated by reference.

20 Di and tri-glycerides: Some examples are castor oil, soy bean oil, derivatized soybean oils such as maleated soy bean oil, safflower oil, cotton seed oil, corn oil, walnut oil, peanut oil, olive oil, cod liver oil, almond oil, avocado oil, palm oil and sesame oil, vegetable oils and vegetable oil derivatives; coconut oil and derivatized coconut oil, cottonseed oil and derivatized cottonseed oil, jojoba oil, cocoa butter, and
25 the like.

Acetoglyceride esters are used and an example is acetylated monoglycerides.

Lanolin and its derivatives are preferred and some examples are lanolin, lanolin oil, lanolin wax, lanolin alcohols, lanolin fatty acids, isopropyl lanolate, acetylated lanolin, acetylated lanolin alcohols, lanolin alcohol linoleate, lanolin alcohol
30 riconoleate.

It is most preferred when at least 75 % of lipid is composed of lipids selected from the group consisting: petrolatum, mineral oil, hydrogenated polybutene, and polydecene, and mixtures thereof, and wherein the ratio of petrolatum to the other selected lipids (hydrogenated polybutene or polydecene or mineral oil) is from about
35 10:1 to about 1:3, more preferably from about 5:1 to about 1:1.

The lipid is preferably in the liquid as an emulsion having droplets ranging from about 0.1 microns to 100 microns, excluding anomalous very small or a few very large particles. Preferably greater than 25% of the lipid particles are from 5 microns to 120 microns and more preferably at least 40% of the lipid particles are from about 5
 5 microns to 20 microns. An especially preferred particle size range is from 15% to 35% of particles having a particle size of 0.1 to 5 micron, 15 to 45% having a particle size of between 5 and 10 microns, from 30% to 50% having a particle size between 10 and 15 micron, and less than 15% having a particle size greater than 15 micron. It is a
 10 surprising aspect that high levels of large particle lipid can be stable in a liquid cleansing composition and also deposit efficacious levels in the washing process. While not being bound by theory, larger particles typically deposit more efficiently than smaller particles.

While not being bound by any theory, lipids outside of the rheology properties defined herein below are either too easily emulsified and hence will not deposit, or are
 15 too "stiff" to adhere or deposit on to skin and provide a moisturization benefit. The lipid rheological properties are considered to have an important effect on lipid deposition. In addition, the rheological properties of the lipid are also important to user perception. Some lipids, on deposition to the skin, are considered too sticky and are not preferred by the user.

20

Lipid Rheological Table 1

<u>Range</u>	<u>k</u> poise (1/sec) $n-1$	<u>n</u> (dimensionless)
Most preferred	50-2,000	0.20-.5
More Preferred	10-3,000	0.1-0.5
25 Preferred	5-5000	0.1-0.9

Two types of rheological parameters are used to define the lipid used herein. The viscosity of the fluid is represented by consistency (k) and shear index (n) and, while not being bound by any theory, is believed to represent the stickiness.

The useful lipid herein has a shear index, n, of from about 0.1 to about 0.8 and a
 30 consistency, k, of: from 5 to 5,000 poise; preferably 10 to 3000 poise; more preferably 50 to 2,000 poise at 35° C. The preferred lipid rheology is further defined in the following table:

Lipid Rheological Table 2

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	Lipids	Consistency, k	shear index
		poise	n
	Water	0.01	1.0
	Microcrystalline Wax (MC)	**	**
5	80 % Pet/20 % MC wax	3926-4822*	0.31-33*
	91 % Pet/9 % MC Wax	1983	0.15
	Petrolatum	1080-1345	0.24
	90 % Pet/10 % min oil	767-780	0.26
	80 % Pet/20 % min oil	354-430	0.29-0.34
10	60 % Pet/40 % min oil	111-115	0.42
	40 % Pet/60 % min oil	4.8-5.3	0.87
	Mineral (min) oil	0.81-0.82	1.0
	5 % SE \square /95 % min oil	1580-1787	0.16
	95.9 % SBO/4.1 % MC wax	780-890	0.13-0.16
15	80 % Pet/20 % Polydecene	283-292	0.32-0.34
	65 % Pet/35 % Polydecene	115-120	0.4
	20 % Pet/80 % Polydecene	0.83	0.97-1.0
	20 % SE \square /80 % Polydecene	1897-2035	0.19-0.22
	80% Pet/20% Hydrogenated polybutene	140-585	
20	* Measured with same instrument, but with 2 cm parallel plate geometry.		
	** Too stiff and solid to obtain readings		

\square SE solid is a sucrose ester solid and is an example of a preferred polyol fatty acid polyester. SBO is soybean oil and Pet is petrolatum.

Note that mineral oil, microcrystalline wax and some other lipids by themselves have rheological properties that are unsuitable for use in the present liquid compositions; but may be blended with other lipids to provide acceptable lipid blends.

LIPID DEPOSITION VALUE

The level of lipid deposition on skin can be measured by different protocols, all are modeled after how skin cleansing products are typically used by consumers. All the protocols are "in vivo", and all tests are made using a statistically designed protocol using at least 6 subjects per prototype.

All protocols consist of a common product application stage followed by a determination of the deposited lipid amount. The following two protocols only differ in the analytical technique used to quantify the amount of deposited lipid on the skin. The quantification of lipid is "in vivo" and as such has a wide variance due to

differences in skin type and condition. To offset this a balanced design is used to test prototypes; balanced in skin type and using a large base size. In all cases product application and measurement is undertaken by a trained technician to reduce variability.

5 **Prep For Lipid Deposition For Protocols 1 & 2**

The subject wets the entire surface of the inner forearm with 95-100F tap water. The technician, using an implement known as a "puff", applies 1 ml of product to the pre-wet pouf. The technician then rubs the pouf with a constant pressure and speed for 30 seconds (i.e., exactly 30 rubs up and 30 rubs down). The lather is
10 allowed to remain on the forearm for fifteen seconds, followed by a thorough rinse for fifteen seconds with the water flowing from inner elbow to wrist. The subject arm is then pat dried with a paper towel. The subject then waves the arm to "air" dry for 30 seconds.

LIPID DEPOSITION PROTOCOL 1

15 The unit used is a Sebumeter SM810 which is commercially available from Courage and Khazaka GmbH and is reported to be recognized by the scientific world. The Sebumeter measures lipid on the skin via photometry of a special plastic strip, which becomes transparent when it absorbs lipids. The plastic strip is extended over a mirror which is connected to a spring. The measuring head of the device (comprised
20 of spring, mirror and plastic strip) is pressed against the skin for 30 seconds. The value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$) is indicative of the amount of lipid on the skin, and increases with increased amount of lipid. The method is insensitive to humidity. Sebumeter readings (4-6) are taken along the length of the forearm and the Lipid Deposition Value, LDV, ($\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$) is defined as the mean of the 4-6 readings, divided by 0.56 for petrolatum
25 containing lipid mixtures. The 0.56 value is a conversion factor to translate sebumeter readings with petrolatum containing lipids to actual deposition levels in $\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$. Lipid deposition values of from 15 to 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$., more preferably from 30 to 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$. are preferred.

The Sebumeter has the following limitations:

- 30 1. The Sebumeter tape also detects natural skin lipids. A criterion of this test was that subjects baseline value measured on the Sebumeter, prior to washing, be less than or equal to 1 or 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$ of forearm skin.
2. The Sebumeter like other surface extraction measurements may not measure all the deposited lipid, if the skin topography is undulating it is possible that deposited
35 lipid may not be extracted by the Sebumeter tape.

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3. The Sebumeter tape becomes saturated at a LDV of above about 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$; so it is understood that for deposition values above 300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{sq. cm}$, Protocol 2 is used.
4. Different lipid systems will have different conversion factors. For testing non-
- 5 petrolatum lipids, a new calibration curve is required.

LIPID DEPOSITION PROTOCOL 2

The second protocol uses a solvent extraction method similar in type to that described in the Journal Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain Vol. 21 (p 521-532), 1970. An extraction cup is firmly attached to the forearm and heptane
 10 poured in to the cup, such that it is in contact with the forearm. The solvent extract containing the extracted lipid is analyzed by standard gas chromatographic methods.

THE LATHERING SURFACTANT

The liquid composition comprises a lathering surfactant selected from the group consisting of anionic surfactants; nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, amphoteric
 15 surfactants, and mixtures thereof.

The lathering surfactant is defined herein as a surfactant or surfactant mixture thereof that when combined have an equilibrium surface tension of between 15 and 50 dynes/cm, more preferably between 25 and 40 dynes/cm as measured at the CMC (critical micelle concentration) at 25°C. Some surfactant mixes can have a surface
 20 tension lower than those of its individual components.

TABLE OF SOME SYNTHETIC SURFACTANTS SURFACE TENSION*

<u>Surfactant</u>	Surface tension at CMC (dynes/cm)
Anionics	
Sodium Dodecane Sulfonate	43
25 Potassium Dodecane Sulfonate	38
Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate	40
Sodium Tetradecyl Sulfate	35
Sodium hexadecyl Sulfate	37
Sodium Dodeceth-2 Sulfate	42
30 Sodium Decyl Benzene Sulfonate	48
Sodium Dodecyl Benzene Sulfonate	47
Sodium Hexadecyl Benzene Sulfonate	45
Cationics	
35 Tetradecyl Trimethyl Ammonium Bromide	41

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	Dodecyl Trimethyl Ammonium Methane Sulfonate	39
	Zwitterionics	
	Dodecyl Betaine	33
5	Hexadecyl Betaine	35
	Dodecyl Benzyl methyl Ampho Acetate	33
	Nonionics	
	1,2 Dodecyl diol	23
10	1,3 Pentadecyl diol	27
	Hexeth-6	32
	Deceth-6	30
	Dodeceth-3	28
	Dodeceth-12	40
15	Hexadeceth-6	32
	Hexadeceth-21	45
	Nonoxynol-10	31
	Nonoxynol-30	41
	Dimethicone copolyol	21-22
20	* As calculated from <u>Surfactants and Interfacial Phenomena</u> by Rosen, Wiley, 1988)	

TABLE OF SOME PREFERRED SURFACTANTS SURFACE TENSION**

<u>Surfactant</u>	Surface tension (dynes/cm)
C12-C14 Glycerylether sulfonate	47
Sodium Lauryl Isethionate	42
25 Sodium Coco Isethionate	42
Sodium Stearyl Isethionate	72
Sodium Ether (3) Sulphate	47
Sodium Coco Taurate	43
Sodium Lauryl Sarcosinate	42
30	

**Measured on Kruss BP-10 Dynamic surface tensiometer, these measurements were not equilibrium, nor at the CMC. Equilibrium measurements are typically lower than Dynamic.

The combined personal cleansing and moisturizing liquid composition herein
35 comprises at least from about 5 part to about 30 parts, preferably from about 5 parts

to about 25 parts, and most preferably from about 10 parts to about 25 parts of a lathering surfactant.

Anionic surfactants useful herein include: acyl isethionates, acyl sarcosinates, alkylglycerylether sulfonates, acyl lactylate, methylacyl taurates, paraffin sulfonates, linear alkyl benzene sulfonates, N-acyl glutamates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, alpha sulfo fatty acid esters, alkyl ether carboxylates, alkyl phosphate esters, ethoxylated alkyl phosphate esters,, alpha olefin sulphates, the alkyl ether sulfates (with 1 to 12 ethoxy groups) and mixtures thereof, wherein said surfactants contain C8 to C22 alkyl chains and wherein the counterion is selected from the group consisting of: Na, K, NH₄, N(CH₂CH₂OH)₃. The anionic surfactant is more preferred when selected from the group consisting of acyl isethionate, acyl sarcosinates, acyl lactylates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, alkylglycerylether sulfonates, methylacyl taurates, alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl sulfates, alkyl phosphate esters and mixtures thereof, wherein said surfactants contain has C8 to C14 alkyl chains and is present at a level of from about 8 to about 20 parts;

Amphoteric synthetic surfactants cannot serve as the sole surfactant in this product, but are preferred as a co-surfactant at a lower level of from about 1 part to about 10 parts, by weight and the more preferred types are selected from alkyl-ampho mono- and di-acetates, alkyl betaines, alkyl dimethyl amine oxides, alkyl sultaines, alkyl amidopropyl betaines, alkyl amidopropyl hydroxysultaines, and mixtures thereof, wherein said surfactants contain C8 to C22 alkyl chains.

Nonionic synthetic surfactant cannot serve as the sole surfactant in this product, but can be used as a co-surfactant at a lower level of from about 1 parts to about 15 parts , by weight. The more preferred types selected from the group consisting: alkyl glucose amides, alkyl glucose esters, polyoxyethylene amides, fatty alkane amides, alkyl amine oxides, alkyl polyglucosides, polyoxy ethylene alkyl phenols, polyoxyethylene esters of fatty acids, EO/PO block co-polymers such as polyoxamines and poloxamers, sorbitan esters and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof.

A preferred embodiment is liquid compositions containing from 0.5 parts to 8 parts C8-C14 soap; where the soap has a counterion selected from the group consisting of K and N(CH₂CH₂OH)₃, and mixtures thereof, in addition to the lathering synthetic surfactant.

Cationic synthetic surfactant cannot serve as the sole surfactant in this product, but are preferred as a co-surfactant at a lower level of from about 0.5 parts to about 6 parts, by weight. The more preferred types of cationic surfactants are selected from the group consisting: alkyl trimonium chloride and methosulfate, and dialkyldimonium chloride and methyl sulphate, and alkyl alkonium chloride and methyl sulphate and

mixtures thereof. These surfactants contain C12 to C24 carbon atoms per alkyl chain. The most preferred cationic is selected from the group consisting of stearylalkonium chloride, stearyltrimonium chloride, Di-stearyl-dimonium chloride, and mixtures thereof. Cationic surfactants may also act as a lipid deposition aid.

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WATER AND THE AQUEOUS PHASE

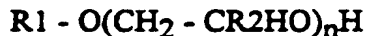
The moisturizing and cleansing liquid compositions of the present invention comprise water as an essential component. The water is present at a level of from about 30 parts to about 80 parts, preferably from about 40 parts to about 75 parts, and most preferably from about 40 to about 65 parts. A substantial percentage of the water forms the key part of an aqueous phase, which may also contain other water soluble components. Polyols and surfactants are water soluble.

While not being bound to any theory, the presence of a lipid in water emulsion is believed to be important to lipid deposition on the skin. The level of water is key to forming a lipid in water emulsion. Thus, an effective amount of water is required to form an aqueous phase to support the lipid in water emulsion. The level of aqueous phase to lipid is preferably greater than 2:1, more preferably greater than 3:1.

The upper range of water is adjusted to provide a desired liquid viscosity and liquid composition stability. Also enough water is required to properly process the liquid, so the lower amount of water is restricted by an ability to dispense the composition.

Optional Ingredients

A highly preferred optional component of the present compositions are one or more humectants and solutes. A variety of humectants and solutes can be employed and can be present at a level of from about 0.5 % to about 25%, more preferably from about 3.0 % to about 20 %, of a non-volatile, organic material having a solubility of at least 5 parts in 10 parts water. A preferred water soluble, organic material is selected from the group consisting of a polyol of the structure:



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where R1 = H, C1-C4 alkyl; R2 = H, CH₃ and n = 1 - 200; C2-C10 alkane diols; guanidine; glycolic acid and glycolate salts (e.g. ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); lactic acid and lactate salts (e.g. ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); polyhydroxy alcohols such as sorbitol, glycerol, hexanetriol, propylene glycol, hexylene glycol and the like; polyethylene glycol; sugars and starches; sugar

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and starch derivatives (e.g. alkoxylated glucose); panthenol (including D-, L-, and the D,L- forms); pyrrolidone carboxylic acid; hyaluronic acid; lactamide monoethanolamine; acetamide monoethanolamine; urea; and ethanol amines of the general structure $(\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_x\text{NH}_y$ where $x = 1-3$; $y = 0-2$, and $x+y = 3$, and mixtures thereof. The most preferred polyols are selected from the group consisting of glycerine, polyoxypropylene(1) glycerol and polyoxypropylene(3) glycerol, sorbitol, butylene glycol, propylene glycol, sucrose, urea and triethanol amine.

Preferred water soluble organic material is preferred when elected from the group consisting of glycerine, polyoxypropylene (1) glycerol and polyoxypropylene (3) glycerol, sorbitol, butylene glycol, propylene glycol, sucrose, and urea and triethanolamine.

The use of oil thickening polymers, such as those listed in EP 0 547 897 A2 to Hewitt, published 23/06/93, incorporated herein by reference, are useful if the final rheology of lipid and polymer falls within the preferred range.

A preferred optional ingredient are one or more cationic and/or nonionic polymeric skin conditioning agents. A variety of polymers can be employed and can be present at a level of from about 0.1 parts to about 1 parts, and more preferably 0.1 parts to about 0.5 parts of a polymeric, nonionic, cationic or hydrophobically modified polymeric skin feel aid, selected from the group consisting of cationic polysaccharides of the cationic guar gum class with molecular weights of 1,000 to 3,000,000, cationic and nonionic homopolymers derived from acrylic and/or methacrylic acid, cationic and nonionic cellulose resins; cationic copolymers of dimethyldialkylammonium chloride and acrylic acid; cationic homopolymers of dimethyldialkylammonium chloride; cationic polyalkylene and ethoxypolyalkylene imines; and mixes thereof. Examples are hydroxypropyl guar, guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, polyquaternary 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 and 24. In order to achieve the benefits described in this invention, the polymer must have characteristics, either structural or physical which allow it to be suitably and fully hydrated and subsequently well incorporated into the surfactant matrix.

Other Optional Components

A variety of additional ingredients can be incorporated into the compositions of the present invention. These materials including, but not limited to, liquid appearance aids, salts and their hydrates and other "filler materials" are listed in U.S. Patent 5,340,492, to Kacher et al., issued August 23, 1994, and U.S. Patent No. 4,919,934, to Deckner et al., issued April 24, 1990; which is incorporated herein by reference.

Other non limiting examples of these additional ingredients include vitamins and derivatives thereof (e.g., ascorbic acid, vitamin E, tocopheryl acetate, and the

like); sunscreens; thickening agents (e.g., polyol alkoxy ester, available as Crothix from Croda); preservatives for maintaining the anti microbial integrity of the compositions; anti-acne medicaments (resorcinol, salicylic acid, and the like); antioxidants; skin soothing and healing agents such as aloe vera extract, allantoin and the like; chelators and sequestrants; and agents suitable for aesthetic purposes such as fragrances, essential oils, skin sensates, pigments, pearlescent agents (e.g., mica and titanium dioxide), lakes, colorings, and the like (e.g., clove oil, menthol, camphor, eucalyptus oil, and eugenol).

THE LIQUID COMPOSITION

As described above, the liquid dual composition of this invention can provide good cleansing and foaming and yet moisturize the skin via lipid deposition. The liquid composition of this invention itself has a Lipid Deposition Value (LDV) of at least 5 micrograms per sq. cm. This means that it will deposit at least 5 micrograms of lipid on a sq. cm of forearm skin using Lipid Deposition Protocol 1 disclosed herein.

While not being bound to any theory, the presence of an unstable lipid in water emulsion in the lather is believed to be key to deposition of lipid on the skin during the wash cycle.

The dual moisturizing and cleansing liquid of this invention can be made by the following process utilizing trihydroxystearin as a representative stabilizer:

SINGLE VESSEL PROCESS

1. Silica is added to distilled water and allowed to mix until full hydrated (appropriate ventilation and dust masks should be worn to prevent inhalation of silica).
2. The synthetic surfactants (anionic, amphoteric, cationic and nonionic) and Glycerin are added and the mixture is heated to 140° F (60° C). While heating, the mixture is subjected to very high shear via a high shear mixture or a mill until any lumps that might be present disappear and the mixture appears to be smooth and homogenous.
3. Tetrasodium EDTA and Glydant are added and the batch is allowed to cool to 105-110° F (40-43° C). Perfume is added. The mixture is continuously stirred at a medium speed.
4. If optional Polymer is to be included, it is added in one of several ways, depending on type. If the polymer is polyquaternium 10, it is premixed with one-half the amount of mineral oil or hydrogenated polybutene and added as a premix, mixed 5 minutes before continuing. Alternatively, Polyquaternium 10

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is premixed with water and allowed to stir for 10-20 minutes to allow hydration of the polymer. If the polymer is polyox; it is added dry very slowly to the mix and allowed to stir until dispersed smoothly.

5. Any additional sensory aids such as silicones are added and allowed to mix 1-2 minutes.
7. A premix of lipid blend, (e.g. hydrogenated polybutene or mineral oil with petrolatum), at a temperature of 105-110° F (40-43° C), is added to the mixture at a temperature of 105-110° F (40-43° C) and allowed to stir for 2 minutes at a slow to medium setting. The duration and intensity of the mixing after lipid addition is considered important, especially with regards to particle size. Accordingly, if mixed too long or too fast, particle size and the resultant lipid deposition decreases.
8. The batch is adjusted for water loss by weighing and back adding the amount lost due to evaporation during batch making.

Liquid Hand Lather Test

The hand wash lather test is used to provide in-use lather volume measurements for the lather performance of skin cleansing liquids. The test measures the lather volume generated under a soil load and without soil. Synthetic soil is used for the test reported herein. Its formula is reported in US 4,673,525 to Small et al. issued June 16th 1987, incorporated herein by reference.

The technician washes hands first with Ivory bar before starting test. For the soil test, the technician rubs 0.2mls of synthetic soil into the dry palm of the hands. The technician then passes one hand through 95F city water, leaving a little water in palm of hand and dispenses 1.7 mls of test product into that hand. The technician then passes the other hand through the water and spreads product by rubbing palms together. The product is circulated on the palm and fingers of the hand 3 times then over the back of the hands once. This procedure is repeated continually 5 times. The technician gathers and scrapes the product off the hands and into a 250 ml beaker. A "flash" non soil volume grade is assigned based on the volume in the beaker. Alternatively, a lather grade is assigned to the amount and character of lather, based on a set of standards.

The same basic procedure is followed for "Ultimate" volume except that before the product is gathered and scraped into a beaker, an additional 2 mls of water is added to the hands and the product is again spread through the hands and circulated as outlined above continuously 5 more times, then the product is gathered/scraped into a 250 ml beaker and measured based on volume usually expressed in millileters. Alternatively, a

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lather grade is assigned to the amount and character of lather, based on a set of standards.

EXAMPLES

5

The following are non-limiting examples of the present invention:

Typical Examples of Products Stabilized with Fumed Silica:

Ingredients	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6
Sodium C12/14 Alkyl Ether Glycerol Sulfonate	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57	0.00	6.86
Ammonium Laureth-3 Sulfate	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.86	7.38	0.00
Cocamidopropyl Betaine	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	3.69	2.29
Potassium Myristate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.86
Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.92	0.00
Fumed Silica (Cab-o-sil M-5; 200 m ² /gram)	1.75	0.00	2.50	0.00	6.00	3.50
Fumed Silica (Cab-o-sil HS-5; 325 m ² /gram)	0.00	1.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Petrolatum	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60
Hydrogenated Polyisobutene	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Glycerin	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24	6.24
Tetrasodium EDTA	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Glydant	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.20
Perfume	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Water	58.44	58.44	57.69	58.44	56.13	58.63
Consistency, k, (Poise)	437	618	582	324	4365	304
Shear Index, n	0.081	0.043	0.102	0.098	0.005	0.229

10

The above examples are shelf stable, stress stable, have excellent deposition and good lather.

15

The same examples without the fumed silica, but with a gel forming polymeric stabilizer typically have consistency, k, values of less than 250 and/or shear index, n, values greater than 0.25.

At this point in time, example #1 is believed to be the preferred mode for its aesthetic properties.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

20

1. A stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition characterized in that it comprises by weight parts of the liquid composition:

- (a) from 0.5 parts to 10 parts dispersed amorphous silica selected from the group consisting of fumed and precipitated and mixtures thereof;
- (b) from 5 parts to 30 parts of lipid skin moisturizing agent having a Vaughan Solubility Parameter (VSP) of between 5 and 10; wherein said lipid has a shear index, n , at 35°C in the range 0.1 to 0.5 and a consistency, k , at 35°C in the range 10 to 3,000 poise;
- (c) from 5 parts to 30 parts of surfactant;
- (d) water;

wherein said surfactant has a combined CMC equilibrium surface tension value of from 15 to 50; and wherein said stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition has a Lipid Deposition Value (LDV) of from 5 to 1000.

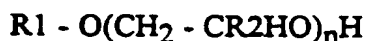
2. The stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition according to Claim 1 wherein said lathering cleansing liquid has a shear index, n , at 35°C in the range 0.25 - 0.005 and a consistency, k , at 35°C in the range 300 - 5000 poise; and wherein said composition is stable for at least two weeks at 100°F (38°C).

3. The stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition according to Claim 2 wherein said amorphous silica stabilizer is from 1 part to 5 parts; and wherein said lipid is from 10 to 25 parts by *weight of the composition*; and, wherein said lipid is selected from the group consisting of: hydrocarbon oils and waxes, silicone oils, di-glyceride oils; tri-glyceride oils, acetoglyceride esters, polyol fatty acid polyesters, lanolin and lanolin derivatives, wax esters, beeswax derivatives, vegetable waxes, sterols and phospholipids; and; wherein said lipid has a Vaughan Solubility Parameter (VSP) of from 5 to 9 and a viscosity consistency, k , value of 5 poise to 5,000 poise at 35 C; and wherein said lipid has a shear index, n , at 35°C in the range 0.1 to 0.8; and wherein said liquid composition has an LDV (Lipid Deposition Value) of 10 to 400; wherein said surfactants are from 5 to 25 parts; and wherein said surfactants have a critical micelle concentration (CMC) equilibrium surface tension value of from 25 to 40 dynes per cm at 25°C; and said water is from 30 parts to 80 parts.

4. The lathering skin liquid composition according to Claim 2 wherein said amorphous silica is of the fumed type with surface area greater than 50 m²/gram.
5. The stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition according to Claim 1 wherein said water is present at a higher level than said lipid; and wherein said water level is from 40 to 75 parts; and wherein said water and said lipid form a lipid in water emulsion; and wherein said emulsion is stress stable, but is an unstable lipid-in-water emulsion when subjected to the Lipid Release Test.
6. The stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition according to Claim 2 wherein said surfactant part is from 5 to 25 parts, and wherein said surfactant is selected from the group consisting: acyl isethionates, acyl sarcosinates, alkylglycerylether sulfonates, acyl lactylate, methylacyl taurates, paraffin sulfonates, linear alkyl benzene sulfonates, N-acyl glutamates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, alpha sulfo fatty acid esters, alkyl ether carboxylates, alkyl phosphate esters, ethoxylated alkyl phosphate esters,, alpha olefin sulphates, the alkyl ether sulfates (with 1 to 12 ethoxy groups), C8-C14 soap, and mixtures thereof, wherein said surfactants contain C8 to C22 alkyl chains and wherein the counterion is selected from the group consisting of : Na, K, NH₄, N(CH₂CH₂OH)₃.
7. The stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition according to Claim 1 wherein said surfactant is from 10 to 25 parts, by weight; and wherein said surfactant is further selected from group (1) consisting of sodium lauryl and coco isethionate, sodium lauryl and coco sarcosinates, sodium C12-C16 sulfosuccinates, sodium C12-16 alkylglycerylether sulfonates, sodium lauryl and coco taurates, sodium lauryl lactylate, sodium laureth sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, ammonium laureth sulfate, ammonium lauryl sulfate, C8-C14 soap; and from group (2) consisting of: lauryl and coco betaines, lauryl and coco hydroxy sultaines, and mixtures thereof, and wherein the ratio of said group (1) and group (2) is from 1:1 to 30:1; and wherein said LDV is from 15 to 250.
8. The stress stable lathering skin cleansing liquid composition according to Claim 2 wherein said surfactant parts comprises from 1 to 15 parts of a nonionic lathering synthetic surfactant selected from the group consisting: alkyl glucose amides, alkyl glucose esters, polyoxyethylene amides, fatty alkane amides, alkyl amine oxides, alkyl polyglucosides, polyoxy ethylene alkyl phenols, polyoxyethylene

esters of fatty acids, EO/PO block co-polymers such as polyoxamines and poloxamers, sorbitan esters and alcohol esters, and mixtures thereof.

9. The lathering skin cleansing liquid composition according to Claim 1 wherein said composition contains from 0.5 to 25 parts water soluble, organic material and wherein said water soluble organic material is selected from the group consisting of a polyol of the structure:



where R1 = H, C1-C4 alkyl; R2 = H, CH₃ and n = 1 - 200; C2-C10 alkane diols; guanidine; glycolic acid and glycolate salts (e.g. ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); lactic acid and lactate salts (e.g., ammonium and quaternary alkyl ammonium); polyhydroxy alcohols such as sorbitol, glycerol, hexanetriol, propylene glycol, hexylene glycol and the like; polyethylene glycol; sugars and starches; sugar and starch derivatives (e.g. alkoxylated glucose); panthenol (including D-, L-, and the D,L- forms); pyrrolidone carboxylic acid; hyaluronic acid; lactamide monoethanolamine; acetamide monoethanolamine; urea; and ethanol amines of the general structure (HOCH₂CH₂)_xNH_y where x = 1-3; y = 0-2, and x+y = 3, and mixtures thereof, and wherein said water soluble organic material at least 50 % soluble in water.

10. The lathering skin liquid composition according to Claim 2 wherein the said liquid cleanser has a shear index, n, at 35°C in the range of 0.20 to 0.005 and wherein the consistency, k, value at 35°C is in the range of 350 to 650 poise.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 96/02249

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K7/50 A61K7/48

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP,A,0 336 900 (WARNER LAMBERT CO) 11 October 1989 see claims 1-4,6,7 ---	1-3
A	EP,A,0 529 396 (BEIERSDORF AG) 3 March 1993 see page 3, line 32 - page 5, line 43 ---	1-3
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 018, no. 523 (C-1256), 4 October 1994 & JP,A,06 179892 (KANEBO LTD), 28 June 1994, see abstract -----	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
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X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

* & * document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 July 1996

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/US 96/02249

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0336900	11-10-89	US-A- 4992476	12-02-91
		AU-B- 3232589	05-10-89
		JP-A- 2015021	18-01-90
		PT-B- 90198	30-06-94
EP-A-0529396	03-03-93	DE-A- 4127665	25-02-93